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tion of the artifacts collected by Amdrup. At Angmagsalik there are two traditions as to inhabitants along the coast to the north and, in the present conditions of life, inaccessible from this southern settlement. One tradition records the departure of some of the southern Eskimo from Angmagsalik for the unknown north and their failure to return. The other is a much hazier recognition of the fact that Eskimo lived somewhere along the northern coast but had never been seen within the memory of the wisest of the old men.

Capt. Amdrup had brilliant success in running down each tradition. Of the boat migration of thirty souls from Angmagsalik in 1882 he was able to identify the fate, for at Nualik he discovered the ruins of a settlement quite in the southern style of house construction and brought back to Angmagsalik utensils picked up in the ruins which were absolutely identified as having been in the possession of this or that member of the lost migration. The existence of a former population on the northern coast was established with equal success. In every habitable site which he visited Capt. Amdrup found remains of settlement in the shape of house ruins, tent rings and graves. Working in the territory between the discoveries of Holm on one side and Ryder on the other Amdrup explored a line of coast which had never been visited by a white man, and succeeded in establishing the fact that it was once, though no longer, inhabited by Eskimo.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

**Tre aar paa Grönlands Ostkyst.** By Ejnar Mikkelsen. 300 pp. Map, illus. Gyldendalske Boghandel, Copenhagen, 1913. Kr. 8. 10 x 7.

The English edition of this work was reviewed in the *Bulletin* (November, 1913, p. 862).

**Observations Météorologiques.** Par J. Rouch. Deuxième Expédition Antarctique Française (1908-10) commandée par le Dr. Jean Charcot. 260 pp. Ills. Minist. de l'Instruc. Publique et Masson et Cie., Paris, 1911. 11 x 9.

This volume gives a complete account of the meteorological observations during the winter on Petermann I., as well as of during the voyage of the *Pourquoi-Pas?* Rouch, who had charge of the meteorological work and prepared all data for publication, accomplished his task in a most satisfactory way. The hourly observations on Petermann I. extend from February to November, 1909. To the monthly tables of atmospheric pressure, temperature, etc., is added a meteorological journal (p. 89-144) giving day by day a description of the weather and of the meteorological phenomena. Involuntarily, Rouch gives to the reader material for a psychological study of the effects of the antarctic winter. The observations of June 28th till Sept. 12th, in particular, show very plainly how shortage of daylight and then the progressive increase of the length of the day, act upon the imagination of the observer. There is an annual variation of mental activity, of imaginative susceptibility, which seems to be greatly intensified in polar regions. Rouch's journal is good material for the study of this variation. Among the observations of much interest are diagrams of the short barometric waves registered with the aid of Richard's statoscope. Only fourteen of these curves are reproduced. Up to this time extensive statoscopic investigations have never been attempted and therefore the registrations of the French Expedition will probably have an historical interest.

HENRYK ARCTOWSKI.

#### MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY AND CARTOGRAPHY

**Das astronomische Weltbild im Wandel der Zeit.** Von S. Oppenheim. Series: Aus Natur und Geisteswelt. 2. Auflage. 134 pp. Ills, index. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1912. Mk. 1.25. 7½ x 5.

This edition differs little from the first excepting that a detailed index adds to its usefulness. The first edition appeared seven years ago and the work is recognized as an authoritative, condensed treatment of the development of the science of astronomy from the earliest times to the present day.